VOL. X. NO. 1.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, October, 1884.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1884.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1884. Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 23—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1885. Jan. 8.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 24.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 24.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 9.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 23—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 28.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
June 30.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 1.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 10—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. X. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1884. No. 1.

THE ETERNAL GOODNESS.

I see the wrong that round me lies,
I feel the guilt within;
I hear, with groan and travail-cries,
The world confess its sin.

Yet, in the maddening maze of things,
And tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed stake my spirit clings;
I know that God is good!

I dimly guess from blessings known
Of greater out of sight,
And, with the chastened Psalmist, own
His judgments too are right.

I long for household voices gone,
For vanished smiles I long,
But God hath led my dear ones on,
And He can do no wrong.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

And if my heart and flesh are weak
To bear an untried pain,
The bruised reed he will not break,
But strengthen and sustain.

No offering of my own I have,
Nor works my faith to prove;
I can but give the gifts He gave,
And plead His love for love.

And so beside the Silent Sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

—*Whittier.*

BLAINE AND THE IRISH.

INTO the coming election the question of nationality has been forcibly and persistently obtruded. We have heard a great deal about Cleveland and the Germans, Blaine and the Germans, Blaine and the Jews, but especially about Blaine and the Irish. Most absurd stories have been set afloat and eagerly accepted and denied on both sides. It has been loudly boasted, on the one hand, that the Irish vote would be given to Blaine; on the other, that the so-called Irish revolt was a political myth.

Blaine now wishes to pose as the friend of Irishmen. He would have them believe him as much their benefactor as was Wendell Phillips, even deserving a place in the category with Parnell and O'Connell. More particularly, Irishmen are urged to vote for him because of his life-long sympathy with them, and because of the vigorous foreign policy he is expected to inaugurate. Let us look about a little, and see how this life-long sympathy has been manifested.

In the days of the old Know-Nothing or American party there was published a malignant and virulent organ of theirs in Kennebeck, Me. Its editor in its most rabid period seems to have been the present Republican candidate. He denies the charge; but Mr. Blaine's denial does not now of itself carry convincing weight. At any rate, he was in full sympathy with that movement, and showed himself a bitter and rancorous enemy of citizens of foreign, and especially of Irish, birth. To him who now asks their votes as almost his due, the thought of a "papist" was as a red rag to a bull. Does this show sympathy with the Irish? Yes, just as the Mulligan letters "vindicate" their author, and "contain nothing inconsistent with the most scrupulous honor and integrity."

Here is another reason why Irishmen should be glad to vote for the magnetic statesman. Eight or ten years ago a Mr. Madigan was a Congressional candidate in a Maine district. He was an Irish Catholic of high standing, and a well-known lawyer. Mr. Blaine authorized and distributed, and probably wrote with his own hand, an infamous circular, attacking the candidate on grounds of religious faith, and asking in a fine frenzy, Does this district wish to be represented in Congress by a Roman Catholic? This is more of his "sympathy," doubtless. It is an excellent argument. It ought to win over thousands of votes to the Grand Old Party.

But see! This is best of all! Hurrah for a vigorous foreign policy! Bad luck to the English, and a twist of the lion's tail!

Unfortunately, there are a few Irishmen who will be swayed by such balderdash. There are two classes of Irishmen in America. One, the great majority, includes most of the immigrants, and all of the native-born. These have no love for England. It would be shameful if they had. Imagine the hatred of the men of 1776 toward "dear mother England"; add to that seven more centuries of oppression, a thousand times more grinding than that under which they groaned and rebelled; add the bitterness of a race despised and a religion insulted, and you will have some faint idea of the feelings of those and of the children of those whom famine and English tyranny drove from Ireland. If some of these go too far in their passion, what wonder is that, and whose the blame? Yet of this class, few, I sincerely believe, would sanction solely on their own account the war with England that is more than hinted at by Blaine's adherents. If ever a legitimate and necessary war between that country and ours shall come, they will rush into the foremost fight, to pour their blood as freely as in the late war. England may well tremble on that day when she must meet America face to face, with millions of Americans of Irish birth and descent burning to at once defend their adopted land, to avenge their ancestral home. Then will the Irish ride, as once they rode on Fontenroy; then fight, as they have fought in all the battles of the world, except their own. Till then we bide our time.

The second of the two classes is the extremists. Some of them have suffered in English jails and Australian prisons for the crime of loving Ireland. They love her none the less, and England they hate more for that. But most of this class are radical and unsafe. They make up an insignificant minority, much heard-of because loud-mouthed. They are such men as would naturally follow the lead of Dennis Kearney and O'Donovan Rossa, blatant demagogues, political blatherskites, as irresponsible as they are irreconcilable. It is with these that the Blaine decoy of a vigorous foreign policy is especially successful.

We do not under-estimate the need of such a policy. When it has come to pass that Americans abroad are not protected by their nationality, when they are safest and often take refuge under the British flag, when their consuls can give them no help, it is high time we had a vigorous foreign policy. But not of Mr. Blaine's kind; not such as he gave us when Secretary of State. That consisted of bullying weak nations and subserviency to great; of swallowing insult; of bluster and bravado; of white feathers, not plumes, of Navarre.

In his vigorous foreign policy at that time, Mr. Blaine presents another most potent reason why Irish-Americans should vote for him. Under that policy Americans in Ireland were thrown into prison without a shadow of suspicion; they were allowed to lie there month after month at the pleasure of the English government; their protests were unheeded, their injuries were not redressed. Did they appeal to an American consul? He could do nothing. To their minister at St. James? He was equally powerless. Americans in Ireland were imprisoned without trial or accusation; others were tried and sentenced in British courts, in plain violation of the law of nations. Blaine, had he been so disposed, could have prevented all this. It was an excellent chance to show his alleged Irish sympathies, besides its being his plain duty to interfere. But he was not a candidate then, and what he did was to say humbly: Please, sir, won't you let them go this time? We're sorry, and we hope they won't do so any more.

Blaine's bid for the Irish vote is on pretexts the most shameless, the most baseless, the most outrageous, that American political trickery has ever devised. As well might the old pro-slavery advocates of the North say to the freed negro: We are your friends; we helped you in your struggle, though we seemed not to; should you not in gratitude vote for us? as Blaine appeals to Irish citizens for support, on the ground of service done when there was need of service. His claims are so flatly contradicted by the records, and their falsity is so much a matter of history, it is astonishing a man of such brilliancy as Blaine should allow this appeal in his behalf.

Finally, there may be reasons why an Irishman should not vote for Cleveland. There is not, there cannot be, any reason why an Irish Democrat should leave the party which he did not join without good reason, and which has always upheld his cause, to vote for the man from Maine. As between these two candidates, any objections urged against the former, compared with those against Blaine, pale, vanish and re-

cede into the invisible as far and as completely as an errant comet that is lost in the outer darkness of stellar space.

THE HEROES OF TO-DAY.

IT has long been the custom in education to devote considerable time to the study of the classics, thereby not only developing the mind of the student, but presenting to him the source whence he can draw a knowledge of the past.

In this way we have become acquainted with the characteristics of the ancients, especially the Greeks and Romans. We have learned that while the heroes of the former were noted for their intellectual development, those of the latter were distinguished for their valor; that while the Greeks strove for freedom the Romans fought for supremacy. But at the decline of the Roman power the Christian religion arose, introducing new elements. Then came the days of chivalry, in which the heroic standard was based upon *personal bravery*. But these days have passed. Religion has, by renovation, been purified. And by this change civilization has also assumed another form.

This brief glance at the principal heroic epochs of the past shows us how completely the Heroes of to-day differ from what they were then. The warrior is no longer the *ideal man*. Education has eradicated ignorance, and in her triumphant march has raised the standard of heroic character also. The laurels of Napoleon are regarded as naught in comparison with the victory of a Bacon or a Newton in their researches for hidden truths.

The quality essential that man may rise above his fellow-men is that his *mind* be developed to its fullest extent. And by such an education of the mind we do not mean merely knowledge derived from books, but in addition that quickening of intellect which one mind experiences by continual communion with others.

It is the earnest thinker who is enabled to make the powers of nature work in union with his own. He it is who pierces the vail of the unknown, and reveals truths which, though so evident when once known, may have been the study of philosophers for many ages. By the lonely lamp of Newton, by the restless bed of Pascal, and in the cell of Galileo were originated those thoughts which marked an era both in the natural and physical world.

We find occasionally in all countries men who have been endowed with such superior minds that they could grasp while but *youths* thoughts which were a puzzle to *matured minds*. It is right for such men to aspire to high positions, since those are their proper places. Among these Daniel Webster may well be classed. He was intellectually great. In him we find wisdom, culture, genius and cool reason combined. He was equal to any emergency, and much of his success was due to the fact that he was aware of his power, and entered upon any difficult task with a self-possession which but few have acquired. Nor was he unaware in what his eloquence consisted, for in describing the conditions upon which the eloquence of others rested, he aptly defines those which produced his own. "True eloquence," he says, "does not consist in speech, it must exist in the *man*, in the *subject*, and in the *occasion*."

As *Rome* took the lead in *conquering* the world, so we might almost say that *Italy* has taken the lead in *civilizing* it. The first epic and lyric poets, the first painter, the first sculptor, the first philosophical historian, the first demonstrator of the laws of the heavenly world, the discoverer of America, the conqueror of Europe, were all sons of Italy; and was not the greatest artist of the present century an Italian? But greater than the *conquering* or *civilizing* of a nation is the *winning of it to Christianity*. In this step Rome was not the first to *take the lead*, but to *oppose*. This honor was reserved for Germany under the leadership of Luther.

The penetration of the heart of Africa by Livingstone to open the way for the gospel reveals the Hero in his truest light. The motives which incited him to this great undertaking were not desire for fame and commercial gain, but possessed of an unselfish heart, he aspired to loftier results than these. His object was to prepare the way for the salvation of souls. And to this end he devoted his life and his scanty resources. He made his way through the heart of Africa, not by recourse to arms, but by exhibiting a Christian spirit and availing himself of Christian power. And here was the great difference between Livingstone and Stanley at that time, that while the motives of the former were *purely* Christian, those of the latter were only *apparently* so. Livingstone labored to secure the freedom of the blacks, while Stanley forced them into subjection to himself; Livingstone was an exploring *missionary*, Stanley was a skillful *explorer*.

True Christianity, which constituted the distinction

between these men, is the quality which will distinguish the Hero of to-day, in his most perfect exemplification, from those of the past.

Our own country well illustrates this change which has taken place in the typical Hero. From the time of the Revolution, which was a war for great ideas, till the rebellion, one most emphatically for ideas, we have been but little involved in war. After the establishment of our independence peace, commerce and industry have seemed to be our ideals. But in this mercantile life, in which the type of the Hero seemed likely to assume the character of a devotee to success, even pecuniary success, an ideal element was not utterly wanting. Education began to be thought essential even to a business life, and colleges were founded and endowed by business men. Intelligence and genius combined in the production of great inventions.

But we shall never rise to the height of heroism till a further ideal element is introduced into the public life, and our actions are controlled by the motives of Christianity.

Webster was the hero of his day. But he was too weak for our day. Phillips stood higher than he. But the true hero will stand higher yet.

POETRY.

THE following definition of poetry is given by Webster: "Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated, and characterized usually by a measured form of one sort or another." Coleridge says: "Poetry is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thought, human passions, emotions, language."

It is a fact worthy of notice that poetry has been the first fruits of every nation's literature. If we look among the Greeks and Latins we find this to be the truth; also among the old Druid Bards of Wales, and the dawn of English literature, we see that they began with rude types of poetry.

The first composition ever written in English was an epic poem entitled Beowulf, probably composed about the sixth century, and the only manuscript we have left of it was written about the end of the tenth century.

This seems to point us to the fact that poetry is the natural out-gush of the emotions and feelings of the human heart. The earth is a vast reservoir of pure, crystal water, and many are the avenues through which it lets this pass out to gladden the hearts of the millions. So is the human soul a great reservoir of feelings, emotions and thoughts, and there is no better way, through which to let these pass out to cheer millions of drooping hearts in this life, than the grand avenue of poetry.

Setting the Bible out of the account, there is no department of literature that has done so much to heal the wounds of afflicted souls, to bring cheerfulness instead of gloom, to elevate and enoble so many lives, to advance and purify our language, as poetry. Dr. Channing said: "In its legitimate and highest efforts it has the same tendency and aim with Christianity; that is, to spiritualize our nature. Its great tendency and purpose is, to carry the mind above and beyond the beaten, dusty, weary walks of ordinary life, to lift it into a purer element; and to breathe into t more profound and generous emotion."

It has been very truly said that poetry has been made an instrument of vice, scorn, slander, and the servant of licentiousness and misanthropy. But this is nothing more or less than to misuse the gifts of God. Whosoever stoops so low as to indulge in such things, hastens the day in which he and his productions will be forgotten. Pure poetry is designed to last as long as the ages of the world.

It is by the instrumentality of poetry that we have so many of the old classics dug up from the depths of ages, and clothed in new and elegant vesture, so that they become helpful and useful to the refinest taste. The very best thoughts of all ages are stored up in the beautiful and numerous pages of poetry in our libraries. Poetry, what an agent of civilization, what a quickener of the intellect and fancy of man, what a a mighty element in the moral force of the world, what a great source of religious enjoyment! Who would not pay respect to such an angel of mercy? Who would not honor those who have devoted a whole life to the pursuit of the noble art? It is certainly highly befitting that worthy monuments should be raised to perpetuate the memories of those who have given the world such master-pieces of genius.

CHILDHOOD has no forebodings; but then it is soothed by no memories of outlived sorrow.—*George Eliot.*

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1884.

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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

WE regret that our present number has been unavoidably delayed. We will try to be a little more timely with our next. A new machine needs some oiling and trimming before it can do its best work, and sometimes this is the case with new editorial boards.

THE UNDERGRADUATE sends greetings to all its readers, subscribers and friends, hoping it may receive the same hearty welcome and support this year that it has enjoyed in the years gone by. The new board of editors enter upon the work of the year with some anxiety as to the duties which devolve upon them to perform. Questions which continually come up in their minds are these: How can we make our college paper a success both in a literary and financial point of view? How can we make it an instrument of greatest service to the student, and a source of pleasure to all its general readers? That these things can be accomplished we thoroughly believe. Nothing reasonable is impossible to those who are determined to succeed through pluck and patient toil. The old saying is still true, "Wherever there is a will there is always a way." As we look at these questions there appears to us one clear and easy way by which our hearts' desire for the UNDERGRADUATE can be accomplished. It is by the hearty co-operation of the Faculty, students, alumni and friends of the college. Let it be remembered in this connection, that the littles make the great; "Little drops of water make the mighty ocean;" and individuals compose the great and powerful American nation. No student in college should be so indifferent concerning his own home as to have no care whether things are going along prosperously and progressively, or otherwise. It is a frequent complaint of the managers of college papers that they generally have all the work to do. Let this not be the case with us, for it is the duty and indeed the privilege of every individual to contribute something in some way to our columns, and to the general interest of the UNDERGRADUATE. We chanced to be the guest of a certain worthy family in Maine this summer, and the lady of the house, knowing that we were interested in colleges, their histories and doings, showed us the Bowdoin *Orient* for one year, neatly bound in half-moroco. This was done by her son, a graduate of Bowdoin a few years since. We think this is an excellent example for us to imitate, not in doing the same thing as this son of Bowdoin, but in possessing the same spirit which prompted him so to do.

WE are exceedingly glad to see a tendency in our college to lessen the number of studies with which the student has to grapple at one time. It is certainly a poor policy to compel the youthful scholar to divide his energy between four or five studies during one week. When that is the case, he has only three and perhaps only two lessons per week in some departments, which means in many cases that during the remaining five days of the week he has lost nearly as much as he had gained during the two. If there is as much truth in the doctrines of psychology as many claim, and doubtless there is, then it seems to us, it naturally follows, that to concentrate his force of mind upon few subjects will be highly beneficial to the student. It does not follow from this that two studies would be better than three, or that one would be better than two, because we need variety in studying just as much as we do in eating or playing. When the student has but three studies at one time, these come before him every day in natural recurrence and he goes at them with the same fresh-

ness and satisfaction as he does to his three meals. To concentrate force for some great and single purpose is one of the characteristics of the age. By concentrated force men build huge bridges, and long, costly railroads; erect useful and worthy institutions; originate and carry forward great reforms which are destined to counteract the evil tendencies and sins of prone human nature. Why not apply the same principle to the student and his work? The more attention he can devote to the subject he pursues the greater the success which awaits him. The fact that men now days become specialists in nearly all the departments of knowledge, corroborates the same position. Why do men do this? Is it not because they can do more work and be of greater service to the world? We think this is part of the reason at any rate. Common sense certainly teaches that it is the duty of educators to grant the student that course of study which will benefit him most. He comes to college for this purpose, and all his discipline should conspire to this end.

THE prayer meeting is a feature of college duty which is too often neglected. This is not the case because the students have any doubt as to the realities of religion, or any disposition to oppose the progress of the good work, but simply a lack of thought on the subject. However, we are very much encouraged with the present prospects of our work in this noble field. We have great reason to be thankful that so many new members have come to our assistance, and that each one seems to lay hold of the work as though it was a pleasure, and not a burden. Those who keep away from these meetings certainly lose much that is very helpful in more ways than one. We are creatures of many wants, and, in fact, many-sided in our development, so that each side must get its share of attention. Do we not too often over-look that side of our character which must be cultivated by means of our social prayer- meeting? If the ways in which the meetings are now conducted do not suit you, don't let that keep you away, but come and suggest something more interesting and instructive. We are all ready to accept that which will make our meetings what they ought to be. We mean to have variety in our meetings this year, by getting some refreshing and helpful talks on portions of scripture by our superiors.

COLLEGE seems to start off with favorable prospects. The Freshman class,consisting of eleven men, has more male members by two than any other class in college. We wish we might add more ladies also. Though this small increase signifies progress, and if kept up a sufficient length of time will build up and restore the college to its time-honored place in the ranks of colleges; yet it is to be hoped that some more rapid process is in waiting for her, and that her increments shall not be counted by twos but by tens. Where shall we look for an agent capable of accomplishing such results? "To the students" we say. The president alone cannot build up the college, nor can the Faculty do it, but the combined action of both Faculty and students can do it. We know that the efforts of our president have been strenuous, that he has been aided by the professors, but has he had our hearty sympathy and co-operation? I fear not. When we have gone forth as graduates from Middlebury college, with what pride will we look back to our Alma Mater! What joy to us will be news of her prosperity! Then let us so act and conduct ourselves now that this bright vision of the future may not prove illusory. Let us not only be men, but active men. Each year the number of students expected exceeds those admitted by four or five. If we cannot seek out new men, we can at least, by letter or words, encourage those in whose minds the question is already being weighed as to whether it shall be Middlebury or some other college to which they shall go. This is a point worthy of the notice and thoughtful consideration of every student who is loyal to the interests of Middlebury college.

THE boarding-house is now and has been the subject of much comment, both to friends and enemies. Many questions like these have arisen: Do they have good food there? Is it well cooked? And is there plenty of it? To those who are still in doubt as to the matters, we would say that they can all be answered in the affirmative. But if this is not sufficiently conclusive, we are willing that such persons should come, provided it be not in too large nnmbers, and witness a meal taken in our commodious and pleasant hall under the provision of our able commissaries and conducted according to our new regulations. Deeming that it was for our best interests to become an organized body, we so became. And as no body can exist long without fixed rules, some were

at once drawn up by a committee chosen from our number. The rules, the violation of which was made amenable by fines, were adopted and are already being enforced. The club was a success last year, but with the present system of management there is no reason why it cannot far surpass its former record this year and leave no possible link by which Middlebury college can be injured, but rather add, as it does, and ought, a further inducement, especially to those having limited means, to come hither in pursuit of education.

THE value of illustration in teaching is something which we cannot over-estimate. As far as our experience and remembrance go, they are that the successful teacher has been one who knew the subject under consideration so thoroughly as to be able to illustrate it in many ways, one of which would most always convey the needed light into the mind of the inquiring student. This is one of the prominent differences between a good instructor and one who has teaching for a calling, but does not impart much instruction. A person who is blind-folded himself cannot teach others to see very well. It is an essential thing for the pianist to understand the peculiarities of his instrument; this certainly helps him in the exact rendition of different qualities of music. The person whose business it is to assist the student to acquire an education should also understand the mind—or the instrument—which he is endeavoring to direct and inspire. It is often asked, "Why does the boy not learn?" We may answer in two ways, either the boy is not so inclined, or the teacher does not know how to teach. "Jack may be a dull scholar," but teacher is very often no better.

A QUESTION which has been considerably agitated of late among the boys is, whether we are to have a lecture-course this year or not? This is an excellent sign of the desire of the students. The subject is certainly worthy of most earnest attention, both on the part of the Faculty and friends of the college. Let us all be interested in this matter and push it until it comes to some profitable result. The course of two years ago was a grand success in every way; it was cheap, and the quality of the lectures was excellent. We have a greater force now in the college than we had then, that is, we have the better half of man represented, and which can be thoroughly enlisted in any good cause. They will make the wheels turn. We hope the boys will call a college meeting at once and see what can be done. Do not forget the co-eds, for if you do you will lose half of your force and hence half of your success.

THE soiree held at the boarding house Friday evening, Oct. 17, was the first of a series to be held there during the year. The unusually large attendance manifested the interest shown by the townspeople in college affairs. This, together, with our renewed interest, promises well for their support in the future. When these parties were first started many of the boys, either because of indifference or prejudice, were blind to their real worth and consequently exerted themselves but little toward their support. This soiree, at which there were present about one hundred people, proved the most successful one yet held, and the reason of this was, in part, the effort made by the students to favor it with their presence, and do this with an appreciation of the value, as well as pleasure, of being in that society, which is hard to get at a time like this, when it is itself in a dormant state. A church festival or sociable and an occasional party constitute the society of the place at present. With such a state of affairs how will the poor Freshies ever get acquainted with the fair sex, unless their monotonous life be varied by the occasional occurrence of a soiree? Else how will he be sure that the face he sees now is the same that he has seen before? That the mitten received now is not from the same person as many received heretofore? It is probably well understood that all friends of the college are invited to these picnic-soirees, and as they are for the best interests of the students, let us all take interest enough in them to support them.

WE are glad to notice that the reading-room has been greatly improved, in that a generator of gas has been taken out, and a splendid heater put in its place. Last year no one could stay long, even if he wished, because it was injurious to the health and very unpleasant; but now the room is comfortable and inviting. Let us make good use of the blessing. Perhaps a little more regularity and neatness in the room would be a desirable thing. The more attractive we can make it, the better it will suit us all. Cleanliness and system will certainly aid the students to read intelligently and profitably.

COMMUNICATION.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of the Undergraduate :—

THE convention seems to have established itself as one of the features of the nineteenth century.

Every cause that lives by working must have its annual conference. Young Men's Christian associations live by working and live to work, and naturally consider themselves entitled to add one more to October's long list of "bodies in convention assembled."

The Vermont associations met at Brattleboro on the 10th, 11th and 12th, holding three sessions a day of from two to three hours each.

You have asked me to report it. I don't know where to begin, and should I blunder upon success in beginning, there is so much to gather from and so little to gather with that I shouldn't know where to stop.

These conventions seem to be sort of reservoirs into which each delegate pours the conscientiously stored essence of the wisdom and experience the year has yielded him.

I can only flutter over and about, now and then dipping in and attempting to impart to you something of its sweetness and strength. The resources which those in attendance draw from them can hardly find their way into words. They rather translate themselves into activities and let drop one by one their riches into the labors of the after months.

I cannot report it. You might as well expect a bee to bring to you the honey of its hive.

Young men are interesting. This may be a startling statement. In certain individual cases that painfully press upon your memory you may find sufficient exception to protest. But I think that, taken in sufficiently large quantities to afford a fair specimen, they ARE.

There were eighty of them at Brattleboro. A few of them, veterans in the service, had attained to the honor of gray hairs. But at heart they were young men. "The spirit was willing but the flesh weak."

Why were they interesting? Because they were themselves. They spoke what they felt and when they felt, not because they ought or could or were expected to. When they had said a thing they got through (and that is a new thing in a convention, interesting of itself). Having said it they sat down with "What do you think about it, Brother B.?" in their faces. "If I'm not right I want to know it, and if you can convict me of wrong I'll thank you." Brother B. and all his relatives down to Z. were always ready to reply with zest and point. They seemed to have left their bashfulness at home and to have brought an extra amount of earnestness and manly frankness with them.

So the discussions were lively, and when skilfully sifted by a leader yielded a very satisfying result. There were no two-hour "efforts" at speeches, nothing was dry, everything short,and,as a matter of course, there were fewer yawns per capita than is usually the case.

The reports from associations were three-minute reports. Most of them encouraging; some of them very much so. Short and *prayerful* prayer-meetings were a feature, and often the core of every session. What might have been addresses were made "conversations," pithily introduced by a chosen man, conducted with tact and carrried on by all concerned with spirit. Question and answer, shrewdly manipulated, brought the need and the supply together, saving time and adding interest. Benefits from Y. M. C. A. work, personal, to the church, and to the community. "Personal work, its time and place;" "Training ing of young men to lead other young men to Christ;" "Work among students;" "Work among railroad men," are sample subjects.

Moody spoke to us on the Holy Spirit, and again on "Work for young men." Moody's tower of strength is outside of himself. God has made him famous and worked great blessings through him, not because he was the ablest but the most anxious to save and the most entire in his devotion. Godliness, manliness, earnestness and self-forgetfulness make Moody. Aside from this, as minor characteristics, he knows how to tell a story; his rough and ready way has a subtle power to drive conviction home. He is always hitting some one. He knows men and the way to their hearts. Experience and a rare intuition that Heaven has granted him give him this.

His power over a mixed audience is something you cannot analyze or explain from the man himself. The intensity of his soul-saving purpose and the long reach of his hopeful faith suggest the source of the mighty influences for good that have gone from him, and that have made his coming precious to many a town and

city on either side of the sea. He yields himself a tool for the Holy Spirit, and God uses him.

If you have never learned how to shake hands, go to a Y. M. C. A. convention and you will find plenty of object lessons. There is something electrical about the brotherly grasp.

I have "dipped" enough.

There is nothing so hopeful about the coming campaign, in which the forces of God and Satan are to strive for the upper hand in our land, as the aggressive and enterprising part that young men are taking and longing to take in its battles. They are making "Ultimate America." Their conventions are their councils of war.

I believe in them. G. S. L.

REVIEWS.

The November *Atlantic* is noteworthy as containing a very interesting installment of the autobiography of the late Henry James under the title "Stephen Dewhurst's Autobiography." Brooks Adams contributes an instructive political paper on "The Embryo of a Commonwealth." Maurice Thompson has an engaging essay, "In the Haunts of the Mocking Bird," the scene being laid in the South. Valuable literary articles are "Mistral's Nerto," Harriet Waters Preston; "Crude Science in Aryan Cults," by Prof. E. P. Evans; "The Last Stand of the Italian Bourbons," by William Chauncey Langdon; and "De Senectute," by F. Sheldon. A very important article, and one which cannot fail to attract general attention, is "The Negro Problem," by N. S. Shaler, who is intimately acquainted with the subject, and notes from several specially competent persons are given—Gen. Armstrong, Col. T. W. Higginson, Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, and others. Another delightful travel sketch, "The Lakes of Upper Italy," is given. J. M. Hillyar contributes an excellent paper on "Malta." Edith M. Thomas has a charming out-door sketch, "Grass: A Rumination." There is a fine poem by Mr. Whittier, another by Paul Hayne, and a capital variety of brief essays in the Contributors' Club. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston.

We have received from the publishers a copy of "Tafel's Pronouncing Dictionary of the German and English Language." The pronunciation of both languages is given in a very fair manner, though we fancy a German might find it rather inadequate for the English. The book is very full for a pocket dictionary, and includes many technical terms, besides lists of proper names and irregular verbs. Its information is accurate, but, of course, there are occasional mistakes, as, for instance, in English-German department *nigger* is given without anything to show what sort of English it is. The book is well gotten-up, is prettily bound and clearly printed, with few blots or errors of types, making an attractive volume of 874 pages. (Ig. Kholer, 911 Arch street, Philadelphi; ninth edition; $1.50.) We have also received from the same house "Mein Bruder," by Augusta Bender, a little story in easy German, good for beginners. (109 pp.; paper; Ig. Kohler, Phila.; 50c.)

"Protection and Free Trade To-day, at Home and Abroad, in Field and Workshop," is the title of a most valuable paper written by Robert P. Porter. It contains many telling facts on subjects which all American citizens ought to study. The facts and tables given are most interesting and trustworthy, for Mr. Porter himself has been an eye-witness of them. All those who wish to get a fair statement of what free trade and protection have done for England, the United States and other countries, will do well to purchase the paper and read it. J. R. Osgood & Co. Price, ten cents.

EXCHANGES.

We enter upon the work in this department with a reluctant feeling, lest that in our sincere attempt to do what is just and proper we might overstep the bounds of our province, and thereby be severely punished. We are without the experience necessary, and are backward in putting our shoulder to the load. Our predecessors have imparted to us a feeling of disgust, and we wish to be excused from such an awkward duty. Perhaps *they* had not enough experience. What then, shall *we* do?

The critic, in reality, has a hard position, but his work is needed, yet the *severe* critic is not called for here. Notwithstanding the fact that there are many repugnances to this feature, yet the department is wisely sustained in the editorial curriculum. It is merely assistance given by an acute observer, since the performer of his own work cannot depict the discrepancies so well as an interested designer; we should ask help in the form of friendly criticism and that should be given honorably. Let it be understood at the out-

set, then, that we do not intend to criticize but merely to suggest and to praise.

We have received the commencement number of several papers all of which are worthy of review, and among them is the excellently edited *University Herald*, a very full and complete number.

The address of Gen. Swayne to the graduating class of the law school contains prime advice for all young men who are about to make their exit from college life. It also publishes the valedictory address and oration, and the salutatory in Latin. They are all scholarly articles.

The change made in the *University Press* is admirable, a perusal of which speaks for itself. Is slightly larger and has a tasty cover. Change is also made in its regime and appearance of inside. The literary part should be well sustained. It still publishes weekly, but reflects great credit for the university. Our able college paper, we think, raises the estimation for the college by one-half.

In the several numbers of the *Dartmouth* which we have received is an article entitled—Memorada Alumnorum.

A bill was before the legislature for the purpose of aiding students in college and this article is to show wherein Dartmouth has assisted the State in virtue of her graduation. It is a good purpose.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'42–45. Dr. J. Adams Allen and his brother, Charles Allen, visited the college at the beginning of the term. The sight of the old grounds called forth many pleasing reminiscences of the past.

'55. Rev. E. P. Hooker, a former pastor of the Congregational church, Middlebury, has left Newton Highlands, Mass., his home for a year or two past, to spend the winter at Winter Park, Florida.

'55, Hon. James Tufts died at Niobrara, Knox Co., Nebraska, Aug. 18, 1884. He was born in Charlestown, N. H., Sept. 19, 1829, was graduated at Middlebury College in 1855, studied law with John Stewart in Judge Phelp's office, Middlebury, Vt., and with Henry W. Starr in Burlington, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in 1857, whence he rode horseback across Iowa to the Missouri River, and afterward held the following positions of trust, viz: Probate Judge in Nebraska, '59–'61; member of the Nebraska Legislature, '59–'60: Secretary of the Council in Dakota Territory, '61–'62; U. S. Commissioner to adjust military claims, '62; Representative and Speaker of the first Legislature of Idaho, '63–'64; U. S. Secretary of Montana Territory, '67–'68; Acting Governor of Montana Territory, '68–'69; Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Montana Territory, '68–'70. He was a bachelor. His mother, a brother and four sisters survive him.

'56. Prof. L. A. Austin delivered a lecture at the Weybridge Congregational church the 29th inst.

'58. The daughter of Prof. Elias Dewey was killed in a terrible railroad accident. She and a friend were out driving and while crossing the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad were run down by a passenger train and instantly killed. Prof. Dewey, the father of the unfortunate young lady is principal of the Delawon high school.

'58. Judge Walker, who represents Ludlow in the House, has been appointed chairman of the Judiciary committee.

'59. Rev. S. Leroy Blake, D. D., attended the installation of the Rev. Prof. Stebbins and preached the installing sermon.

'60. Mr. E. P. Walton was elected President of the Vt. State Historical Society at its last meeting.

'64. The Hon. James K. Batchelder was elected Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives. Of the 223 votes cast, Mr. Batchelder received 195. The Middlebury *Register*, commenting on the newly elected Speaker, says: "Mr. Batchelder has a fine presence, good voice, thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and will unquestionably make a fine presiding officer."

'70. Hon. George Hodges Owen, consul to Messina, Italy, returned home to escape the cholera which is now sweeping over that part of Europe.

'76. Edward Dana has been re-appointed 1st. Assistant Clerk of the House.

'76. W. R. Cray, wife and child of Minneapolis, Minn., have been visiting in town. Mr. Cray is a member of the law firm of Shaw & Cray of that city.

77' J. McD. Mulchahey has opened a law office in the Stewart building, No. 280 Broadway, New York city.

'78. Edward R. Brainerd supplied the pulpit of the Winooski ave., Congregational church, Burlington, Oct. 12.

'78. Don. P. Hardy has been married. Who to, when or by whom, we do not know; but the fact remains the same, he is married.

'78. "John C. Stapleton left town on Saturday for Meriden, Conn., where he will hereafter spend the greater part of his time. He has bought out the fire, life and casualty insurance business of A. W. Dean & Co. of that city. He still retains his interest in the firm of Stapleton & Brooks of this place."

'79. John W. Chapman is at home. He has during the fall continued his studies of Theology at New York city. He will remain in Middlebury for the winter.

'80. Perley A. Griswold was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bell, Sept. 2. The music of the *bells* has parted from our town and somehow we feel there is a vacant spot.

'81. Milton A. Brooks has been appointed assistant town clerk, to succeed John C. Stapleton, who has removed from the State.

'82. Carrol B. Ross has returned to the Harvard Medical College.

'83. James O'Neil resumes his studies at the same institution.

'83 Lieut. Stephen A. Foote, who graduated from West Point last year, has been assigned to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I. Lieut. Foote spent his vacation with friends in this vicinity and in the West.

'83. C. B. F. Palmer has been appointed assistant reporter of the House.

'83. Jesse Stearns is official reporter of the Senate.

CLASS OF '84.

Clarence R. Piper is teaching school at Corinth, Vt.

Frank B. Hyde is teaching school at North Troy, Vt.

B. F. Churchill spent the summer on the shores of Lake Champlain, and is now studying medicine at the College of Medicine, New York city.

Robert J. Barton is studying for the ministry at Hartford Theological seminary.

James TenBroke is also studying theology at Rochester Theo. Sem.

Frank Knowlton is in the taxidermists' department of the Smithsonian Institution.

Elmer P. Miller made his friends in Middlebury a short visit some time since.

Elmer E. Cowles is farming at New Haven.

Dr. E. F. Preston, formerly of the class of '84, has settled at New Haven and begun the practice of medicine. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont at the last commencement and has been in practice at Vergennes during the summer. We wish our quinine friend success.

G. E. Lathrop is teller in a bank at Concordia, Kan.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The college choir add much to the morning exercises in the chapel.

Miss E. M. Geer is again in town, after two months' vacation in the West.

Miss Anna R. Dashiell has re-opened her school at Prof. Brainerd's residence.

Miss Higley has a class of twelve students in vocalization, which meets five times a week.

The Delta Kappa Episilon society have new rooms, with parlors opening upon Court street.

Although our college is very small, I dare say we "Seymour of Hazen" than at some larger institutions.

The Y. M. C. A. of this college was represented at the convention held at Brattleboro by G. S. Lee of '85.

Mr. Ellsworth of '86 is doing some fine work in taxidermy; he has two specimens at Dr. Hanaford's drug store.

Dr. Halsey is recovering from his sickness and we hope to see him once more able to attend to his professional duties.

A number of students attended the installation of Prof. Stebbins, formerly of this college, as pastor of the Congregational church of Cornwall.

Prof. Steele occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Speare, who had been spending two weeks in Washington.

Electric lights are being experimented with in town and we understand have proven quite successful. Why not have a wire run up to college for '86 to experiment with.

Mr. Eldredge has been appointed treasurer of the college to fill the vacancy by the resignation of Prof.

Parker. Many improvements have been made in and around the buildings.

Two very pleasant parties have been given by the ladies of the Sophomore class. The first at Miss Bolton's, Saturday, Oct. 25. The second at Miss Edgerton's on Hallowe'en.

The organ concert given at the Congregational church, Friday, Oct. 24, under the management of J. H. Engels of Brandon, was deserving of much praise and should have been better attended.

Quite a number of the young ladies of the high school were present Saturday morning at rhetoricals. Although the exercises were rather long, and perhaps tiresome, we hope they will continue their visits, and thus encourage the literary efforts of the students.

Pres. Hamlin dined with the students at the boarding house two weeks ago, as has been its custom to do, once or twice a term since its establishment. He was well pleased with the order of things, and made some pleasant remarks on the necessity of organization in such a club.

Field sports took the place of college hunt this year, which were as successful as could be expected. A banquet at the Pierce House was well attended by the contestants as the ending of the two days programme, where speeches and toasts continued the festivities till a late hour.

The Middlebury roller skating rink had its formal opening on Wednesday, Oct. 29. C. M. Wilds made some very pleasant remarks, appropriate to the occasion. The music by the full band was good, and so many were tempted on the floor that it was uncomfortably crowded.

We are notified by the ladies of St. Stephen's that they are soon to give a pink tea party for the benefit of the church, and that they expect to have some well known elocutionist present to take part in the evening's programme. We wish them even better success than they enjoyed last year.

A meeting of the Athletic association took place Saturday, Nov. 1, at which the association pledged nearly one hundred dollars for winter gymnastics. The treasurer of the college has promised to fix up the gymnasium and to keep it warm.

It seems almost a rule without exception, that those who should be most economic in expenditures in college, are the least liable to be so, and think little of kicking the football through windows. The fact that the whole college, whether innocent or not, must bear an equal share in all damage done, ought of itself to stop such boyish tricks.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have returned from their wedding trip to Montreal and Quebec. On entering their rooms at the Addison House, they found there, in addition to their many other gifts, an elegant marble clock from Tiffany & Co.'s, New York, as a testimonial of regard from the parishioners of St. Stephen's church to Mrs. Fisher. The gift is warmly appreciated, and Mrs. Fisher feels thankful to her many friends of St. Stephen's for their beautiful gifts and also for kindly interest in decorating the church for the wedding.—*Register.*

COLLEGE NOTES.

The trustees of Brown University propose to erect a $50,000 gymnasium very soon.

A residence for the president will soon be erected at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.

The faculty of Wellesley college, Massachusetts, do not allow the publication of a college paper.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, has issued a circular asking the advice of parents in the government of their sons.

Harvard holds the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis championship, and Amherst has carried off the honors on the baseball field.

Prof. Alpheus Packard, of Bowdoin, died recently after being connected with the institution as a teacher for the past sixty-five years.

In the rush at Yale two Sophomores lost all their clothes with the exception of a few strips of trouser legs and their shoes and stockings.—*Ex.*

In Dartmouth college, ninety-eight men entered the present Freshman class; seventy-two in the academic, and twenty-six in the scientific department.

At Harvard no man is allowed to compete in athletic exercises until he has undergone a physical examination by Dr. Sargent, the gymnasium instructor.—*Colby Echo.*

There seems to be a more wide interest in politics among our college this year than ever before. Both Blaine and Logan and Cleveland and Hendricks clubs seem to be the order of the day. At some colleges both have been formed, while at other times the students stand ready to illuminate whether the election results in the choice of the Republican or Democratic candidate.

SPORTING.

A college Athletic association has been formed with a membership of thirty-one.

The college baseball nine will play no more games until spring.

Thursday afternoon and Friday, October 9th and 10th, were devoted to field-day sports by the College Athletic association. The sports began Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock with the following: Standing high-jump, Jenks, '85, first 4 ft., 3 3-4 in; Ross, '86 second, 3 ft. 9 in. Running high-jump, divided between MacGowan, '85 and Ross, '86, first, 4 ft. 8 in. Fletcher, '87, second, 4 ft. 5 in. Standin glong-jump, Jenks, '85, first, 11 ft. 3 in.; Ross, '86, second 10 ft. 6 in. Running long-jump, Ross, '86, first, 16 ft. 8 in.; Maynard, '88, second 15 ft. 4 in. Three jumps, Ross, '86, first, 30 ft. 9 in.; Maynard, '88,second 29 ft. 8 in. On Friday forenoon there were: Potato race, 20 potatoes a yard apart. Fletcher, '87, first, 1 m. 58 sec. Maynard, '88, second, 2 m. 8 sec. 100 yards dash, Jenks, '85, first, 11 sec.; Ross, '86, second, 11 1-4 sec. Standing hop-step-and-jump, Jenks, '85, first,27 ft. 3 in.; Ross, '86, second, 24 ft. 6 in. Running hop step-and-jump, Ross, '86, first, 35 ft. 6 in,; Jenks, '85, second, 35 ft. On Friday afternoon there were: Kicking football, Jenks, '85, first, 190 ft.; Ross, '86, second, 141 ft. Throwing baseball, Ross, '86, first, 316 ft. 4 in.; Jenks, '85, second, 286 ft. 5 in. Running bases, Jenks, '85, first, 16 sec.; Ross, '86, second, 17 1-2 sec. Vaulting (without pole) Maynard, '88, first, 6 ft. 2 1-4 in.; Ross, '86, second, 6 ft. Standing high-kick, Dana, '86, first, 6 ft. 8 in.; Fletcher, '87, second, 6 ft. 6 in. Running high-kick, divided between Maynard, '88, and Fletcher, '87, first, 7 ft. 2 in; Dana, '86, second, 6 ft. 10 in. Slow bicycle race, 100 yards, Dana, '86, first, 4 m. 21 sec.; Bailey, '86, second, 3 m. 15 sec. 50 yards dash backwards, Ross, '86, first, 7 sec; Sturtevant, '85, second, 8 sec.

Dartmouth's bicycle club has fourteen members.

At Williams, a private tennis court is owned by the faculty, who play enthusiastically.

Bowdoin's new gymnasium will cost $8800 and will be, it is thought, the finest in the world.

Harvard has a man at a fixed salary in her gymnasium to see that the students do not harm themselves.

PLUNDER.

Professor in Astronomy.—"What constellation did you study last night?" Senior.—"Virgo."

Perhaps it is safe to say that one-half of the translations made in the classics are *bohna fide*.

If a pretty girl's mouth is an osculating circle, is kissing it a method of differential calculus?

Soph. wit. Referee: "Mr. F. do you wish to enter the the 'hundred-yard dash?'" Mr. F.: "Well, how far is it?"

Prof. in Moral Philosophy: "Mr. R., what end has a mother in view when she punishes her child?" Mr. R. blushes and sits down.

Co-ed to Prof., working the air pump, "If you should keep on, could you pump that brass plate off from the air receiver?" The explosion follows.

His arm was on the back of the seat, but when the train came out of the little tunnel it was there no longer, and every one in the neighborhood was laughing. —*Argo*.

Kind Auntie—"So you have Prof. X., and how do you like him?" Tough Soph.—"Hate him." Kind Auntie—"Indeed, whom of your instructors do you like best?" Tough Soph.—"Oh, well, old X., I guess." —*Record*.

Student in physics: "The greatest pressure on the surface of a liquid is at the surface, be--because it is less elsewhere;" Prof.: "Not exactly;" student, "Beg pardon, Prof. beg pardon." Prof. (aside)—"fool—fool."

At a recent Sunday school meeting in Chicago a long-winded clergymen consumed too much of the time with a wordy address. When he sat down the leader of the meeting unwittingly announced the hymn beginning, "Hallelujah! 'tis done?"

"Whose ferry-boats are these?" growled a senior as he stumbled over a pair of shoes in the hall.

"Ferry-boats indeed, sir!" said a pretty face, opening the door. "Those are my shoes, sir. Very polite of you to call them ferry-boats, sir!"

"I did not say ferry-boats, you misunderstood—fairy boots I said, my dear, dear young lady." It takes four years to do that.—*Tuftonian*.

Professor: "What can you say of the second law of thought?" Student: "It cannot both be and not be. For example, the door over there must be either

open or shut; It cannot be both shut and open." Professor: "Give another illustration." Student: "Well, take the case of another door."

A paper published in Amherst college has the following incident: He was a senior, and as he fetched up at the bottom of those slippery steps, he ejaculated: "Hell (just then a professor came gliding around the corner) is paved with good resolutions." The professor smiled blandly, went to his room, and gave the student ten.—*Ex.*

"Of what does that remind you?" said a young lady to McWilliams, as a daintily slippered foot stole out from the voluminous folds of her new summer silk. Mac's face assumed the roseate hue of a summer sunset, and his eyes sparkled like the early dews of morn upon a cabbage-leaf, as he quickly replied, "A fairy leg-end."—*College Rambler.*

Mrs. Pugmire read in a fashion paper that "bustles are coming to the front." "That's just horrid," said she, "and I won't wear mine in that way, not even if Queen Victoria herself does. It's bad enough to wear 'em at all; but how would you and me look, Mrs. Tarbox, at our age with bustles in front. Let the younger women wear 'em if they want to, but I vum I won't.

An exchange says: "A pear or apple at six in the morning will make the sky look brighter and fill the world with sunshine, even on cloudy days, and yet many people never think of eating fruit in the morning." This is partly true, at least. Small boys who have eaten a few green apples in the morning have been known to see brighter skies before night, but this world for some hours previously seemed filled with woe and gloom and pain and misery and melancholy, and awful medicine. And the undertaker's bill was sixty dollars.—*Norristown Herald.*

BUSY, CURIOUS, THIRSTY FLY.

Busy, curious, thirsty fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I;
Freely welcome to my cup,
Couldst thou sip, and sip it up,
Make the most of life you may;
Life is short, and wears away.

Both alike are mine and thine,
Hastening quick to their decline;
Thine's a summer, mine's no more,
Though repeated to threescore;
Threescore summers, when they're gone,
Will appear as short as one.

—*Anon—1744.*

CLIPPINGS.

Sir William Thomson, the distinguished English scientist, who has been in this country since the meeting of the British association at Montreal, sailed for home last week.

Without earnestness no man is ever great, or does really great things. He may be the cleverest of men; he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular; but he will want weight. No soul-moving picture was ever painted that had not in it depth of shadow.—*Peter Bayne.*

In my whole life I have only known ten or twelve persons with whom it was pleasant to speak—that is, who keep to the subject, do not repeat themselves, and do not talk of themselves; men who do not listen to their own voice,who are cultivated enough not to lose themselves in common places; and lastly, who possess tact and good taste enough not to elevate their own persons above their subjects.—*Metternich.*

In 18—the artist Ary Scheffer read the story of Little Nell, and was so much pleased with that graceful and touching creation that he expressed a desire to paint a portrait of the author. Arrangements were made with Mr. Dickens to give him a sitting on his next visit to Paris. On the appointed day the author presented himself at the artist's house, and was refused entrance on the ground that the day had been set apart for Mr. Dickens. On receiving assurances that this was the veritable Mr. Dickens, the attendant admitted the visitor to his master's studio. No sooner had the painter of "Dante and Beatrice in Paradise" caught sight of the chin whiskers and watch chain,and the figure so different from the ideal creator of Little Nell, than he covered his eyes with his hands and exclaimed, in a broken voice, "You are not Charles Dickens!"

Mr. Dickens replied, in his dreary voice, "Assuredly it is Charles Dickens."

In a broken voice the artist moaned, with covered eyes, "Oh, mon Dieu!—oh, mon Dieu! Withdraw yourself, in the name of Heaven, and come not again till I have forgotten the Charles Dickens of my dreams."

Mr. Dickens withdrew himself, and it is to be presumed permanently, for the Charles Dickens of the poet's dreams was never painted—standing on a cloud in a night-gown, holding Little Nell's hand, and pointing heavenward.—*Harper's.*

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